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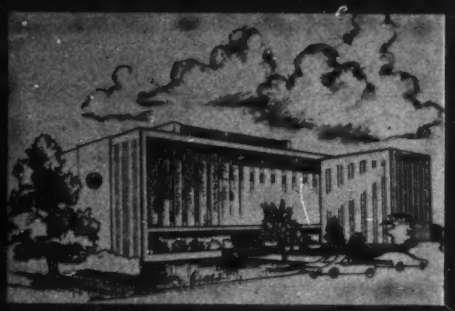
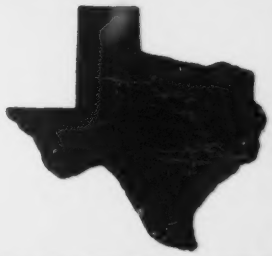


TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW



T.E.C. BUILDING | MAY 1980 | AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

The Texas labor force declined modestly from mid-March to mid-April as employment climbed and unemployment dropped sharply. Increased outdoor activity led to employment increases in many industries as businesses prepared for the summer season. A gain of 0.5 percent was realized in the State's employment level during the month.

Unemployment decreased 14.8 percent over the same period as many of the previously unemployed were able to locate jobs. The unemployment rate for Texas fell from 5.6 percent in March to 4.8 percent for April. Although the April rate was the lowest for this year, it was well above the year-ago rate of 3.9 percent. The total number of unemployed persons for the month was 24 percent above the April 1979 level. The actual unemployment rate for the United States was 6.6 percent during April. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Texas was 5.4 percent and for the Nation it was 7.0 percent.

Among the 25 major labor market areas, each experienced a decline in total unemployment and in its unemployment rate. Eleven of the areas had rates of below 4.0 percent, while five areas realized unemployment rates of over 8.0 percent. Most of the areas reported small gains in employment, although five areas did suffer very modest losses.

WAGE AND SALARY MOVES UPWARD

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to climb steadily as it registered a moderate increase from March to April. The increase was split evenly between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors as a gain was recorded in manufacturing for the first time this year.

The settlement of a labor-management dispute which had been affecting employment in the chemicals and allied products and the petroleum and coal products segments of nondurable goods was responsible for the advance in manufacturing. **Nondurable goods increased 5,800,** while chemicals and allied products and petroleum and coal products together advanced 6,400. These two segments were thus able to offset losses which occurred chiefly in food and kindred products and other nondurable goods. Fluctuations were noted throughout food and kindred products, but meat products abosrbed most of the decline as several small losses were reported in the segment. The only other significant change among the nondurable goods industries was a moderate increase posted by apparel and other finished textile products where business activity rose leading to an advance for the segment.

The durable goods portion of manufacturing increased slightly over the month as many construction-related in-

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE† ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT‡			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR* 1980	MAR** 1980	APR** 1979	APR* 1980	MAR** 1980	APR** 1979	APR* 1980	MAR** 1980	APR** 1979
STATEWIDE	5,988,200	5,959,900	5,910,400	288,800	350,500	241,300	4.8	5.6	3.9
ABILENE	63,290	63,220	63,370	2,160	2,400	1,850	3.3	3.7	2.8
AMARILLO	84,250	83,960	84,440	3,310	3,790	2,700	3.8	4.3	3.1
AUSTIN	241,850	241,500	238,400	8,400	8,800	6,150	3.4	3.5	2.5
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	148,250	147,900	153,250	11,000	13,200	9,850	6.9	8.2	6.0
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	65,220	65,240	65,940	7,620	9,110	5,990	10.5	12.3	8.3
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	39,560	39,690	39,170	1,300	1,400	920	3.2	3.4	2.3
CORPUS CHRISTI	133,750	133,150	134,000	7,650	9,000	5,850	5.4	6.3	4.2
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,446,800	1,437,800	1,396,400	57,800	66,400	46,800	3.8	4.4	3.2
EL PASO	155,650	155,100	153,350	14,500	17,300	12,750	8.5	10.0	7.7
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	76,850	76,380	75,700	4,890	5,830	3,980	6.0	7.1	5.0
HOUSTON	1,381,000	1,379,800	1,357,600	55,700	64,600	42,200	3.9	4.5	3.0
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	60,060	59,600	59,610	3,550	4,300	2,700	5.6	6.7	4.3
LAREDO	30,420	29,840	28,790	3,900	5,400	3,850	11.4	15.3	11.8
LONGVIEW—MARSHALL	61,770	61,730	62,430	4,080	4,740	3,220	6.2	7.1	4.9
LUBBOCK	97,190	96,490	96,400	3,870	4,020	3,160	3.8	4.0	3.2
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	78,890	78,170	77,130	10,020	12,890	10,260	11.3	14.2	11.7
MIDLAND	44,630	45,340	43,100	1,590	1,910	1,220	3.4	4.0	2.8
ODESSA	58,740	58,320	56,480	2,100	2,270	1,850	3.5	3.7	3.2
SAN ANGELO	41,510	41,130	39,680	1,450	1,670	1,160	3.4	3.9	2.8
SAN ANTONIO	387,350	385,250	383,250	24,150	29,350	21,000	5.9	7.1	5.2
SHERMAN-DENISON	37,140	37,290	37,480	2,150	2,440	1,770	5.5	6.1	4.5
TEXARKANA	43,550	43,340	45,390	4,150	4,740	3,590	8.7	9.9	7.3
TYLER	60,330	60,700	61,260	3,120	3,570	2,290	4.9	5.6	3.6
WACO	75,470	75,560	74,210	3,780	4,590	2,950	4.8	5.7	3.8
WICHITA FALLS	57,150	57,100	56,960	2,210	2,490	1,880	3.7	4.2	3.2

†Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas.
‡Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes.
*Preliminary—subject to revision **Revised

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW
Official Publication of
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
NOLAN F. WARD ..... Chairman
KEN CLAPP ..... Commissioner
A.C. SHIRLEY ..... Commissioner
ERNIE W. TULLIS, Administrator

Published Monthly at the TEC Building, Austin, Texas
Economic Research and Analysis Department

dustries reported losses. Lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products suffered moderate losses as business activity declined. The only other drop which occurred in the durable goods sector was a slight dip in electric and electronic equipment.

Transportation equipment experienced a sizeable gain as workers returned following a temporary layoff in motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. The aircraft and parts portion of transportation equipment also rose due to increased business activity. Elsewhere in durable goods, miscellaneous manufacturing industries advanced with most of the employment activity concentrated in firms that manufacture toys and amusement, sporting, and athletic goods.

Employment in the nonmanufacturing portion of wage and salary employment grew as trade and construction posted large advances. Trade accounted for the most substantial gain as other retail trade experienced considerable expansion over the month. The segment of other retail trade which showed the largest increase was eating and drinking places. The increase was primarily seasonal in nature as many establishments which operate outdoors and which cater primarily to tourists opened for the summer season. Two other segments of the retail trade which reported more business were furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores; and miscellaneous retail. Another sector of retail which rose considerably was building materials and garden supplies. The onset of spring and the associated increase in outdoor activity was directly responsible for the gain in the sector. Apparel and accessory stores eased upward over the month as the sale of summer sportswear led to increased business for many stores. Losses were noted in general merchandise stores, food stores, and automotive dealers and service stations. Food stores had the largest decline, but still remained at a level well above the year-ago mark. On the other hand, automotive dealers and service stations has dropped substantially below the April 1980 figure for the industry due to rising gasoline costs, high interest rates on new car loans, and fewer hours of operations at many service stations.

Construction was up as employment in heavy construction realized a moderate increase. Financial considerations have recently plagued general building construction and special trade contractors. Heavy construction has not been immune to the current financial situation, but the relatively lengthy lead time required for the heavy construction jobs has made the industry less volatile than the other portions of construction.

Counter movements in the transportation, except railroad, segment of transportation and public utilities resulted in a modest gain for the industry. Trucking and warehousing realized a moderate decline, while water transportation experienced the largest increase within the segment. All portions of electric, gas, and sanitary services rose as electric services led the way.

The only major industry divisions to report losses were services and government. A moderate drop in hotels and other lodging places contributed to the overall decline in services. The closing of a large hotel accounted for a significant part of the decrease. Modest cutbacks were also noted in business and repair services, health services, and other services. The only gain in services was a moderate upturn in amusement, including motion pictures, which resulted from a seasonal increase in amusement and recreation services.

INCREASE NOTED IN HOURLY EARNINGS

An average production worker in manufacturing earned $7.02 per hour during April which was an increase of six cents from the March average hourly earnings (AHE) figure of $6.96. Over the same period, average weekly hours (AWH) for an average production worked slipped from 41.5 in March to 40.8 in April. The average weekly earnings dropped slightly in spite of the increase in AHE due to the reduction in hours worked.

The most notable shift in AHE and AWH occurred in the petroleum refining portion of petroleum and coal products. The large declines recorded in this segment were realized as an ongoing labor-management dispute was settled and the supervisory personnel who had been substituting for production workers were replaced by the returning workers. With conditions returning the normal, the higher-paid supervisory personnel were taken out of production and the hours and earnings began to approach average levels for the industry.

Another industry affected by labor-management disputes, chemicals and allied products, saw its AWH decrease, but its AHE advance significantly. Wage rate increases and overtime pay were responsible for the jump in AHE. Other industries experiencing gains in AHE and decreases in AWH were machinery, except electric; transportation equipment; and primary metal industries. Machinery, except electric, and primary metal industries were affected by cutbacks in business activity, while a substantially large firm underwent a change in the amount of shift work with pay differential in transportation equipment.

Malt beverages took an upturn in AWH, but showed a loss in AHE as many firms reduced their payrolls causing the retained employees to put in a longer work week. Hours and earnings declined in stone, clay, and glass products as business activity took a downturn.

FARM EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Agricultural employment in Texas rose from 178,200 at mid-March to 191,300 at mid-April. The number of sea-

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APRIL† 1980	MARCH 1980	APRIL 1979	APR† 1980	MAR 1980	APR 1979	APR† 1980	MAR 1980	APR 1979
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	$286.42	$288.84	$254.16	40.8	41.5	39.9	$7.02	$6.96	$6.37
DURABLE GOODS	283.59	284.81	249.60	41.1	41.7	40.0	6.90	6.83	6.24
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	201.10	201.98	194.49	37.8	38.4	40.1	5.32	5.26	4.85
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	173.35	180.18	169.81	37.2	38.5	39.4	4.66	4.68	4.31
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS.	262.88	278.77	257.09	42.4	43.9	43.5	6.20	6.35	5.91
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	375.33	374.03	339.00	42.7	43.9	41.8	8.79	8.52	8.11
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	300.96	301.44	256.61	41.8	42.1	39.6	7.20	7.16	6.48
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	302.03	302.56	253.68	42.6	43.1	39.7	7.09	7.02	6.39
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	352.66	354.47	298.25	43.7	44.7	40.8	8.07	7.93	7.31
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	233.78	239.27	213.05	40.1	40.9	39.6	5.83	5.85	5.38
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	340.17	333.73	284.36	40.4	40.6	38.9	8.42	8.22	7.31
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	362.97	370.35	311.55	41.2	41.8	40.2	8.81	8.86	7.75
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	200.93	207.31	192.94	36.8	37.9	38.9	5.46	5.47	4.96
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	198.59	192.18	178.89	40.2	39.3	37.9	4.94	4.89	4.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	290.07	293.04	260.04	40.4	41.1	39.7	7.18	7.13	6.55
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	253.53	252.34	230.77	40.5	40.7	40.7	6.26	6.20	5.67
MEAT PRODUCTS	249.64	255.63	221.95	39.5	40.9	38.4	6.32	6.25	5.78
MALT BEVERAGES	564.98	526.45	534.25	53.1	48.7	48.7	10.64	10.81	11.44
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	219.92	207.40	168.72	44.7	42.5	38.0	4.92	4.88	4.44
APPRL. & OTHER TEXT PROD.	147.06	149.08	127.94	36.4	36.9	34.3	4.04	4.04	3.73
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	312.61	308.55	276.22	43.0	42.5	40.8	7.27	7.26	6.77
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	252.20	252.98	215.04	39.1	39.1	38.4	6.45	6.47	5.60
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS.	455.38	452.05	425.54	42.4	43.3	43.6	10.74	10.44	9.76
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	509.78	600.87	442.88	44.6	49.7	44.2	11.43	12.09	10.02
PETROLEUM REFINING	537.12	644.79	486.75	44.5	50.1	44.2	12.07	12.87	10.56
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	160.09	156.24	127.39	38.3	38.2	34.9	4.18	4.09	3.65
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	251.03	252.78	215.46	41.7	42.7	39.9	6.02	5.92	5.40
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	391.44	381.05	328.70	46.6	46.3	44.6	8.40	8.23	7.37
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	394.70	383.83	330.93	46.6	46.3	44.6	8.47	8.29	7.42
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MRNLS., EXC. FUEL	332.43	324.80	286.84	47.9	46.6	45.1	6.94	6.97	6.36
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	318.78	315.34	289.98	41.4	40.9	40.9	7.70	7.71	7.09
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS.	333.06	327.76	294.56	42.0	41.7	41.9	7.93	7.86	7.03
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	191.61	189.34	177.99	34.4	34.3	34.9	5.57	5.52	5.10
WHOLESALE TRADE	286.00	284.00	258.59	40.0	40.0	39.6	7.15	7.10	6.53
RETAIL TRADE	152.00	149.93	144.76	32.0	31.9	32.9	4.75	4.70	4.40
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	106.48	105.53	122.66	23.3	23.4	29.7	4.57	4.51	4.13
BANKING	177.85	179.15	165.44	37.6	37.4	37.6	4.73	4.79	4.40
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	277.95	277.38	238.37	40.4	41.4	39.4	6.88	6.70	6.05
DURABLE GOODS	286.42	278.80	267.10	40.8	40.7	41.8	7.02	6.85	6.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	268.13	276.83	209.42	39.9	42.2	37.0	6.72	6.56	5.66
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	226.01	230.23	189.13	41.7	42.4	39.9	5.42	5.43	4.74
DURABLE GOODS	231.42	236.81	190.62	42.0	42.9	40.3	5.51	5.52	4.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	201.50	199.70	182.68	40.3	40.1	37.9	5.00	4.98	4.82
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	357.98	402.90	391.67	38.7	42.1	41.8	9.25	9.57	9.37
DURABLE GOODS	346.45	350.99	295.27	41.0	41.1	38.8	8.45	8.54	7.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	374.26	459.65	446.31	36.8	43.2	43.5	10.17	10.64	10.26
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	305.27	292.92	280.74	39.8	38.9	38.3	7.67	7.53	7.33
DURABLE GOODS	280.09	256.13	204.43	40.3	38.4	34.3	6.95	6.67	5.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	321.93	317.13	328.85	39.5	39.2	40.8	8.15	8.09	8.06
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	263.41	264.21	228.74	40.4	40.9	39.1	6.52	6.46	5.85
DURABLE GOODS	278.66	278.88	239.55	41.1	41.5	39.4	6.78	6.72	6.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	231.27	234.43	206.75	39.0	39.6	38.5	5.93	5.92	5.37
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	204.97	201.89	180.48	38.6	38.9	37.6	5.31	5.19	4.80
DURABLE GOODS	239.98	232.93	248.68	35.5	35.4	40.7	6.76	6.58	6.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.25	191.28	157.32	39.6	40.1	36.5	4.88	4.77	4.31
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	445.82	430.14	407.77	43.2	42.8	42.3	10.32	10.05	9.64
DURABLE GOODS	385.42	378.53	327.24	43.6	42.2	40.3	8.84	8.97	8.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	475.76	456.86	441.50	42.9	43.1	43.2	11.09	10.60	10.22
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	355.54	356.16	323.67	43.2	43.7	42.2	8.23	8.15	7.67
DURABLE GOODS	336.05	338.95	289.88	42.7	43.4	40.6	7.87	7.81	7.14
NONDURABLE GOODS	388.96	386.30	379.41	44.1	44.3	44.9	8.82	8.72	8.45
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	220.32	216.68	193.28	40.5	40.2	40.1	5.44	5.39	4.82
DURABLE GOODS	211.43	212.37	178.64	39.3	39.4	38.5	5.38	5.39	4.64
NONDURABLE GOODS	240.62	226.38	225.49	43.2	42.0	43.7	5.57	5.39	5.16
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	212.34	208.16	177.02	41.8	41.8	38.4	5.08	4.98	4.61
DURABLE GOODS	222.82	216.39	181.16	42.2	42.1	38.3	5.28	5.14	4.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	201.54	199.62	173.70	41.3	41.5	38.6	4.88	4.81	4.50
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	236.93	241.01	214.50	38.4	38.5	39.0	6.17	6.26	5.50
DURABLE GOODS	251.13	257.68	231.57	39.3	40.2	41.5	6.39	6.41	5.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	219.32	221.19	196.02	37.3	36.5	36.3	5.88	6.06	5.40
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	258.73	258.16	226.97	40.3	40.4	40.1	6.42	6.39	5.66
DURABLE GOODS	274.99	273.62	245.37	40.8	40.9	41.1	6.74	6.69	5.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	210.99	210.84	177.57	39.0	38.9	37.7	5.41	5.42	4.71

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings' averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY† ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	APR.* 1980	MAR.** 1980	APR.** 1979	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1980	CHANGE FROM APR. 1979
‡TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,754,300	5,742,800	5,543,100	11,500	211,200
MANUFACTURING	1,040,700	1,034,700	1,008,600	6,000	32,100
DURABLE GOODS	615,300	615,100	593,000	200	22,300
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	36,300	37,000	37,000	— 700	— 700
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	7,800	8,200	8,300	— 400	— 500
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	18,100	18,500	18,600	— 400	— 500
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	44,900	45,600	44,700	— 700	200
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	19,100	19,500	18,500	— 400	600
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	47,200	47,100	45,800	100	1,400
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	93,600	94,200	91,000	— 600	2,600
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	48,700	49,400	47,700	— 700	1,000
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	156,000	155,900	148,600	100	7,400
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	62,300	61,900	58,700	400	3,600
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	103,400	103,600	97,400	— 200	6,000
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	83,400	81,300	80,200	2,100	3,200
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	49,200	48,900	45,100	300	4,100
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	19,100	18,900	18,000	200	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	13,300	13,000	11,700	300	1,600
NONDURABLE GOODS	425,400	419,600	415,600	5,800	9,800
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	96,400	96,900	95,200	— 500	1,200
MEAT PRODUCTS	25,300	25,600	25,100	— 300	200
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	100
BAKERY PRODUCTS	11,600	11,700	10,800	— 100	800
MALT BEVERAGES	3,600	3,600	3,500	-0-	100
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,100	6,200	5,800	— 100	300
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	76,700	76,300	74,600	400	2,100
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	22,300	22,400	21,800	— 100	500
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	61,600	61,500	58,600	100	3,000
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	32,800	32,700	31,000	100	1,800
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	80,900	78,800	78,800	2,100	2,100
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	42,700	38,400	42,500	4,300	200
PETROLEUM REFINING	38,800	34,500	38,500	4,300	300
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,600	7,700	7,500	— 100	100
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	31,100	31,400	30,800	— 300	300
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,713,600	4,708,100	4,534,500	5,500	179,100
MINING	214,400	214,200	193,900	200	20,500
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	204,600	204,400	184,900	200	19,700
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MRNLS., EXC. FUEL	9,800	9,800	9,000	-0-	800
CONSTRUCTION	435,000	432,500	409,000	2,500	26,000
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	361,200	360,500	346,100	700	15,100
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,400	31,600	30,900	— 200	500
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	180,800	180,400	171,500	400	9,300
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	36,000	35,900	33,000	100	3,000
COMMUNICATION, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	79,400	79,300	79,200	100	200
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	69,600	69,200	64,500	400	5,100
ELECTRIC SERVICES	37,600	37,300	34,000	300	3,600
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	27,300	27,200	26,400	100	900
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,388,900	1,383,700	1,361,400	5,200	27,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	406,400	405,800	393,400	600	13,000
RETAIL TRADE	982,500	977,900	968,000	4,600	14,500
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	45,900	45,000	44,900	900	1,000
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	140,100	140,900	140,200	— 800	— 100
FOOD STORES	160,900	162,400	158,500	— 1,500	2,400
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	122,500	122,900	127,200	— 400	— 4,700
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	75,400	74,800	73,300	600	2,100
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	437,700	431,900	423,900	5,800	13,800
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	325,500	325,400	310,100	100	15,400
BANKING	86,000	85,800	80,300	200	5,700
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	113,300	113,000	109,000	300	4,300
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	126,200	126,600	120,800	— 400	5,400
SERVICES	994,000	995,800	950,500	— 1,800	43,500
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	56,600	57,600	57,400	— 1,000	— 800
PERSONAL SERVICES	63,400	63,400	65,000	-0-	— 1,600
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	254,200	254,400	238,600	— 200	15,600
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	45,700	45,200	42,200	500	3,500
HEALTH SERVICES	266,000	266,400	256,100	— 400	9,900
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52,900	52,900	49,900	-0-	3,000
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	255,200	255,900	241,300	— 700	13,900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	994,600	996,000	963,500	— 1,400	31,100
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	163,600	162,700	163,200	900	400
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	197,400	198,300	203,600	— 900	— 6,200
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	633,600	635,000	596,700	— 1,400	36,900
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	716,700	712,900	702,100	3,800	14,600
DURABLE GOODS	416,500	417,300	405,800	— 800	10,700
NONDURABLE GOODS	300,200	295,600	296,300	4,600	3,900

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

sonal farmworkers was 63,000 at mid-month, slightly below the April 1979 figure of 64,500.

Cotton activities employed 12,500 seasonal workers during the month compared to 12,400 a year ago. The dryland cotton crop in South Texas was reported to be in need of rain. Vegetable activities provided work for 13,850 seasonal employees as several different vegetables were being harvested in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Grain sorghum planting was ahead of schedule as seasonal employment in feed and grain activities was 18,400 compared to 19,600 last year. Warm weather helped to improve pastures, but rainfall was needed across most of the State.

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Published as a public service of this magazine and the Texas Tourist Development Agency